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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/561,659	06/26/2006	Shawn O'Neal	70097.010100	7802

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EXAMINER	
BELANI, KISHIN G	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2143	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/561,659	O'NEAL ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	KISHIN G. BELANI	2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 June 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *16 December 2005* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Drawings

The disclosure is missing a drawing referenced in the specification (Page 13, line 20) as Fig. 24. Please provide a drawing for Fig. 24.

Appropriate action is required.

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

- On page 9 lines 26-27, delete ", WML (Wireless Markup Language)"
- Page 13 line 20 references Figure 24. However, only Figures 1-23 have been provided. Please provide Figure 24.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was

made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-3, 5, 6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Little et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2004/0202327 A1)** in view of **Pedersen (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2002/0007400 A1).**

Consider **claim 1**, Little et al. show and disclose a method for transmitting digital messaging to users each associated with one of one or more wireless communication networks capable of receiving MIME encoded messages directed to network users (abstract that discloses a method for transmitting encoded messages to a message receiver for processing; Fig. 2 that shows the details of the method, including one or more wireless communication networks 110 and 105, the encoded messages being directed to mobile users 100; paragraphs 0027 and 0029 that disclose MIME-encoded mail messages 15 (shown in Fig. 2) sent by an e-mail sender 10 via the Internet 20), the method comprising the steps of:

generating message content (paragraph 0027 that discloses a composed e-mail message 15 being sent by the e-mail sender 10);

encoding the message content using MIME encoding rules (paragraph 0027, lines 1-6 which disclose MIME-encoding of the message body) selected from amongst a plurality of MIME encoding rules (paragraph 0025, lines 14-18 that disclose a message server 40 that includes dynamic database storage engines with predefined database formats for data like calendars, to-do lists, task lists, e-mail and documentation) based at least in part upon the notification type designation associated with a user to which the message is directed (paragraph 0027, lines 9-20 which disclose a “pull” message access scheme, wherein a mobile device 100 requests that stored messages be forwarded by the message server 40 to the mobile device 100; further disclosing that messages addressed to a message server account associated with a host system such as a home computer or office computer which belongs to the user of the mobile device 100 are

redirected from the message server 40 to the mobile device as they are received, thereby disclosing a notification type designation);

transmitting the encoded message content to the user to which the message is directed (paragraph 0028 which discloses forwarding a translated or reformatted version of the message 15 to a mobile device user 100 via the wireless gateway 85 connected to the wireless network 105).

However, Little et al. do not specifically disclose configuring profiles for the one or more users, each profile containing a notification type designation.

In the same field of endeavor, Pedersen discloses the claimed method, comprising configuring profiles for the one or more users, each profile containing a notification type designation (paragraphs 0010 and 0013 which disclose manipulating the recipient profile database to store a plurality of messenger specific profiles, each profile indicating delivery parameters for where, when and how specific type of messages from each messenger are to be delivered to the recipient, thereby disclosing that each recipient profile is configured to contain a notification type designation).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to configure profiles for the one or more users, each profile containing a notification type designation, as taught by Pedersen in the method of Little et al., so that the message server can redirect a message sent to the recipient's home or office computer to a mobile device instead, based on the delivery parameters specified for the notification type designation in the recipient's configured profile.

Consider **claim 2**, and **as it applies to claim 1 above,** Little et al., as modified by Pedersen, further show and disclose the claimed method, wherein the profiles for the one or more users further contain a user address (in Pedersen reference, column 0013 which discloses that once the individual message is generated, the message generator sends the individual message to the recipient via a means selected from the group consisting of: electronic mail, voice telephone, facsimile transmission, and digital transmission, etc. as specified in the recipient's profile parameters), and the step of configuring profiles for the one or more users further comprises the step of selecting a notification type designation based upon the user address (paragraph 0010 which discloses manipulating the recipient profile database to store a plurality of messenger specific profiles, each profile indicating delivery parameters for where, when and how specific type of messages from each messenger are to be delivered to the recipient).

Consider **claim 3**, and **as it applies to claim 1 above,** Little et al., as modified by Pedersen, further show and disclose the claimed method, wherein the step of configuring profiles for the one or more users further comprises the step of selecting a notification type designation based upon the wireless communication network with which each user is associated (in Little et al. reference, Fig. 2 that shows wireless networks 110 and 105 with corresponding mobile device users 100, paragraphs 0027-0029 further disclose the details of the claim, including wireless communication network 105; in Pedersen reference, column 0013 which discloses that once the individual message is generated, the message generator sends the individual message to the

recipient via a means selected from the group consisting of: electronic mail, voice telephone, facsimile transmission, and digital transmission, etc. as specified in the recipient's profile parameters (including notification type), indicating where, when and how specific type of messages from each messenger are to be delivered to the recipient).

Consider **claim 5**, and **as it applies to claim 1 above,** Little et al., as modified by Pedersen, further show and disclose the claimed method, wherein the step of transmitting the encoded message content is comprised of the step of transmitting the encoded message content via the Internet (in Little et al. reference, Fig. 2 that shows a message 15 being transmitted via the Internet 20 and the wireless networks 110 to a mobile device user 100; paragraphs 0027 and 0029 disclose the same details).

Consider **claim 6**, and **as it applies to claim 1 above,** Little et al., as modified by Pedersen, further show and disclose the claimed method, wherein the step of transmitting the encoded message content is comprised of the step of transmitting the encoded message content via a Short Messaging System protocol implemented by the wireless communication network associated with the user to which the message is directed (in Pedersen reference, paragraph 0003 which discloses receiving messages as phone messages, via e-mail, SMS, WAP, voice messages, etc.).

Consider **claim 8**, and **as it applies to claim 1 above,** Little et al., as modified by Pedersen, further show and disclose the claimed method, wherein the message content is encoded and transmitted to a plurality of users, whereby each user receives the message content encoded using MIME encoding rules corresponding to the wireless network with which each user is associated (in Little et al. reference, paragraph 0037 which discloses that an encrypted S/MIME message may be addressed to more than one recipient by using a common session key encrypted with each recipient's public key; further disclosing that since the e-mail retains only one form, all encrypted session keys are sent to every recipient, even though they cannot use these other session keys; each receiver then locates its own session key, possibly based on a generated recipient information summary of the receivers that may be attached to the message, and decrypts the session key using its private key; once the session key is decrypted, it is then used to decrypt the message body, thereby disclosing that the message content is encoded and transmitted to a plurality of users, whereby each user receives the message content encoded using MIME encoding rules corresponding to the wireless network with which each user is associated (recipient specific information summary and each recipient's unique public key)).

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Little et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2004/0202327 A1)** in view of **Pedersen (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2002/0007400 A1)** and further in view of **Lewis et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2003/0101283 A1).**

Consider **claim 4**, and **as it applies to claim 1 above,** Little et al., as modified by Pedersen, show and disclose the claimed method, including wherein the step of configuring profiles for the one or more users further comprises the step of selecting a notification type designation associated with the user address (in Pedersen reference, paragraphs 0010 and 0013 which disclose manipulating the recipient profile database to store a plurality of messenger specific profiles, each profile indicating delivery parameters for where, when and how specific type of messages from each messenger are to be delivered to the recipient, thereby disclosing that each recipient profile is configured to contain a notification type designation).

However, Little et al., as modified by Pedersen, do not explicitly disclose that configuring profiles for the one or more users further comprises the step of selecting a notification type designation that is based upon a domain name associated with the user address.

In the same field of endeavor, Lewis et al. disclose the claimed method, wherein the step of configuring profiles for the one or more users further comprises the step of selecting a notification type designation based upon a domain name associated with the user address (paragraphs 0263-0264 which disclose that a messaging subscriber may be able to configure a profile; further disclosing that a Mail Transfer Agent (MTA) may support and host multiple domain names with each domain providing separate mail handling capabilities; paragraphs 0358-0359 which disclose that a user's domain name may be used to associate a particular user with a particular e-mail address; further

disclosing that a particular domain and its associated domain name address can facilitate communication between a web-based application and a wireless device; in paragraph 0359, further disclosing that like the domain field, e-mail address can be used in e-mail communication).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to configure profiles for the one or more users by selecting a notification type designation that is based upon a domain name associated with the user address, as taught by Lewis et al., in the method of Little et al., as modified by Pedersen, so as to determine the specific MIME format variant used for that domain.

Claims 7, 9, 10, 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Little et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2004/0202327 A1)** in view of **Pedersen (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2002/0007400 A1)** and further in view of **Bunn et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2003/0142345 A1).**

Consider **claim 7**, and **as it applies to claim 5 above,** Little et al., as modified by Pedersen, show and disclose the claimed method, except wherein the message content includes a web browser link that can be implemented by the user to obtain further information using a web browser on a wireless subscriber device at which the message content is received.

In the same field of endeavor, Bunn et al. disclose the claimed method, wherein the message content includes a web browser link that can be implemented by the user to obtain further information using a web browser on a wireless subscriber device at which the message content is received (Figs. 1-2, paragraph 0018 which discloses that a print-by-reference application 128 generates on the mobile device 102 an archive file 132 containing the web page 162; further disclosing that the web page 162 may contain one or more links to referenced content, such as a referenced image 164 and/or referenced frame content 166).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the message a web browser link that can be implemented by the user to obtain further information using a web browser on a wireless subscriber device at which the message content is received, as taught by Bunn et al., in the method of Little et al., as modified by Pedersen, so that the recipient has the option of either reviewing the details associated with the link by clicking on the link, or deferring the review at a later time.

Consider **claim 9**, and **as it applies to claim 7 above,** Little et al., as modified by Pedersen and Bunn et al., disclose the claimed method, further comprising the step of transmitting one or more web pages to the user in response to implementation by the user of the web browser link (in Bunn et al. reference, paragraphs 0018-0019 which disclose that the web page 162 may contain one or more links to referenced content, such as a referenced image 164 and/or referenced frame content 166; further disclosing

at lines 7-17 that if the content is not in a printer-ready format, the imaging device 106 may transmit the archive file to a remote print service 156 that includes an HTML-rendering engine, which then renders the content into the printer-ready format appropriate for the imaging device 106 and transmits the rendered content (web pages) to the imaging device).

Consider **claim 10**, and **as it applies to claim 9 above,** Little et al., as modified by Pedersen and Bunn et al., disclose the claimed method, wherein the step of transmitting one or more web pages to the user is comprised of the step of first verifying the identity of the user implementing the web browser link, whereby the one or more web pages are not transmitted unless and until the identity of the user is verified (in Bunn et al. reference, paragraph 0006 which discloses that when the remote content resides on a secure web page, the server hosting the web page may require security information, such as a username and a password, before access is allowed; for example, the user of a mobile device may access a secure online banking service that requires the user to provide security information prior to initiating the secure session; further disclosing in lines 10-13 of paragraph 0006 that if the imaging device or print service simply provides the URL (link) of the bank statement to the secure server, without the proper security information, then the access will be denied).

Consider **claim 12**, and **as it applies to claim 10 above,** Little et al., as modified by Pedersen and Bunn et al., further show and disclose the claimed method, wherein

the identification field is comprised of one or more of a subscriber ID value and a Personal Identification Number (in Bunn et al. reference, paragraph 0006 which discloses that when the remote content resides on a secure web page, the server hosting the web page may require security information, such as a username and a password (personal identification number), before access is allowed).

Consider **claim 13**, and **as it applies to claim 9 above,** Little et al., as modified by Pedersen and Bunn et al., further show and disclose the claimed method, wherein the step of transmitting one or more web pages to the user is comprised of the step of first interrogating the user for entry of a predetermined password, whereby the one or more web pages are not transmitted unless and until the user correctly enters the predetermined password (in Bunn et al. reference, paragraph 0006 which discloses that when the remote content resides on a secure web page, the server hosting the web page may require security information, such as a username and a password, before access is allowed; further disclosing in lines 10-13 of paragraph 0006 that if the imaging device or print service simply provides the URL (link) of the bank statement to the secure server, without the proper security information, then the access will be denied).

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Little et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2004/0202327 A1)** in view of **Pedersen (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2002/0007400 A1)** and further in view of **Bunn**

et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2003/0142345 A1) and further in view of **Ubale et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2002/0042293 A1).**

Consider **claim 11**, and **as it applies to claim 10 above,** Little et al., as modified by Pedersen and Bunn et al., show and disclose the claimed method, including wherein the step of verifying the identity of the user implementing the web browser link is comprised of the step of comparing an identification field associated with the user requesting the web pages to an identification field associated with the user to whom the web link was transmitted (in Bunn et al. reference, paragraph 0006 which discloses that when the remote content resides on a secure web page, the server hosting the web page may require security information, such as a username and a password, before access is allowed; further disclosing in lines 10-13 of paragraph 0006 that if the imaging device or print service simply provides the URL (link) of the bank statement to the secure server, without the proper security information, then the access will be denied).

However, Little et al., as modified by Pedersen and Bunn et al., do not specifically disclose that the identification field is stored within the profile of the user.

In the same field of endeavor, Ubale et al. disclose the claimed method, wherein the identification field is stored within the profile of the user (claim 25 which discloses that the database of all registered users, which stores the profile of every individual user, stores fields like user-id, password, etc.).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store the identification field within the profile of the

user, as taught by Ubale et al., in the method of Little et al., as modified by Pedersen and Bunn et al., so that the web server is able to verify the identity and access privileges of the requesting user.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Little et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2004/0202327 A1)** in view of **Pedersen (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2002/0007400 A1)** and further in view of **Bunn et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2003/0142345 A1)** and further in view of **Reid et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2004/0103019 A1).**

Consider **claim 14**, and **as it applies to claim 9 above,** Little et al., as modified by Pedersen and Bunn et al., show and disclose the claimed method, except wherein the one or more web pages comprise a quiz requesting information from the user, the method further comprising the steps of: receiving the information from the user in response to the quiz; transmitting a feedback web page to the user, the contents of which are determined based at least in part upon the information received from the user in response to the quiz.

In the same field of endeavor, Reid et al. disclose the claimed method, wherein the one or more web pages comprise a quiz requesting information from the user (abstract which describes a system for a contact center that includes testing user's comprehension of informational messages with a quiz; paragraph 0068 describes the details of the quiz), the method further comprising the steps of:

receiving the information from the user in response to the quiz (paragraph 0068 which discloses that after reading an article, the user may need to take the quiz in the form of a web page form containing questions and radio buttons for multiple-choice answers; further disclosing that the user's correct answers, incorrect answers and feedback responses are recorded in a database);

transmitting a feedback web page to the user, the contents of which are determined based at least in part upon the information received from the user in response to the quiz (paragraph 0068 which further discloses that the quiz may contain information to provide correct answers and feedback so that the user can be corrected if they click on an incorrect answer, thereby educating the user about the correct answer).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide in the one or more web pages a quiz requesting information from the user, receive the information from the user in response to the quiz; and transmit a feedback web page to the user, the contents of which are determined based at least in part upon the information received from the user in response to the quiz, as taught by Reid et al., in the method of Little et al., as modified by Pedersen and Bunn et al., so that a user unfamiliar with the quiz content may become aware of the content.

Conclusion

Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to** (571) 273-8300 **or mailed to**:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Art Unit: 2143

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Kishin G. Belani whose telephone number is (571) 270-1768. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 6:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn can be reached on (571) 272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free) or 703-305-3028.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

/Kishin G Belani/
Examiner, Art Unit 2143

July 24, 2008

/Nathan J. Flynn/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2143